



## WASHINGTON

### FIRST IN AMERICAN HEARTS.

It is impossible at this day to add anything of a new character to the account of men and events of a hundred years in so far as it relates to the American revolution and the men who were representative in its accomplishment, has been well explored and voluminously expounded by hundreds of men equal to the task. Nor is there a school child of 10 years in all this country, who has not written his essay on these same men and events, so that their history is in-burned in the minds of all Americans. Yet this is one of the hopeful signs of the disposition of a great people towards those who called their nation into existence. And of the leader of all those courageous men, the one who before all others carried, to an astonishing and successful achievement the herculean labors of bringing victorious a handful of ragged and untrained soldiers through the darkness of a struggle with one of the most powerful countries on earth, certainly nothing now needs be said.

As a young man, Washington was probably no less eloquent and worldly than hundreds of others in the colonies. His manners, which have been thought extraordinary in their courtliness, were probably not the slightest bit more so than those of the majority of his acquaintances. He was not free from the faults of men of his time. He was accustomed to methodical exactness from his experience on his mother's plantation and to him he no doubt owed many of the traits which afterwards stood him in such good stead. From his school teachers, William Hobby, who was also the church sexton, and Thomas Williams, he learned to read and to write as well as to understand the art of computation. The latter of the two also gave him the rudiments of surveying which served as much as any other one thing to develop him into the general of the American forces. For it was on account of his knowledge of this science that he spent three of his years of early manhood in the wilds of the forests, running lines, determining levels, fixing boundaries. His wages at this time were sufficient to enable him to purchase large pieces of that trackless wilderness bordering on streams, which were afterwards of great value, thus developing his insight and shrewdness as a business man. But the lessons that he learned from that rugged nature in the solitary hours, were priceless, and the constitution that was hardened by his life in the woods enabled him, in after years to endure arduous strains of exposure and suffering to rescue Braddock after that general's defeat by the French, to conceive the crossing of the Delaware on that bleak and cheerless December night, to undergo Valley Forge and to emerge from them all, the modest, self-contained, reserved gentleman. It was because of his knowledge of the ways of the forest that he was sent on that seemingly needless errand to warn the French of English territory in the winter of 1753-54, on which he quitted himself well and learned his first lessons in practical warfare. The next year he was chosen to go with Braddock on his ill-fated expedition against the French. Here it was that Washington learned for the first time, that Americans were not as good as Englishmen, that they could fight just as bravely as the seafarers of the mother country. For it was through the efforts of the French who had "Vivat la France" that Braddock's force escaped entire destruction. The colonists knew better than did Braddock that the evolutions of the bands of savages were of no avail in the art of warfare in which they were at that time engaged. The physical strain undergone by Washington at this time was extraordinary. From the ninth to the sixteenth of that July, he had little sleep, walking and riding, sometimes all night long through the forest, and succeeding in bringing up some support for Braddock's retreating army. He was then 25 years old. In the course of that one expedition he had seen enough to give him an unconquerable faith in the valor and abilities of his fellow colonists. This faith, it may have been, that so upheld him through the dark hours of defeat and intrigue, when his army well nigh perished from lack of food and clothing.

Washington had no idea, even when the colonies were being greatly rousted over the injustice of their treatment by England, that the end would be war. He did not desire war. And it was only when there was no other way to decide the momentous question of principle that he set his heart on hostilities. The courage of the man in accepting the position of commander-in-chief which was offered to him by the assembly was sublime. The mother country could send hundreds of thousands of trained soldiers against the colonists; her ships ruled the seas. On the other hand, the colonists were a few thousands, undisciplined in any warfare except that against the Indians; their resources were comparatively insignificant. It seems as if there could have been but one outcome. But Washington modestly undertook the task, refusing first any money remuneration for the services he might render. And then his sagacity as a commander began to display itself. Quietly he began to collect stores and

ter led him through the years of his life after he had laid down his sword. When he stepped out of the position of commander-in-chief of the victorious army, asking no reward, and quietly returned to the privacy of his own home, he foreshadowed the character of the nation he had so largely helped to make. It should be a nation of itself, not dependent on England or any other country under the globe for its customs or its policy. It was to embody principles hitherto unheard of in the annals of history. It was even in the distant future to take upon itself the yoke of a burdened and oppressed people, to free them from their oppression and to give them back their country with no thought of price or advantage. And yet this was a man.

#### NEWS TRAVELED SLOWLY.

Washington Was in the Tomb Two Days Before New York Knew It.

Had George Washington lived and died at the close of the present century, instead of the last his death would have been known at all four corners of the globe inside two or three hours, whereas it was not known that he had passed away for several days afterward. Even Philadelphia, the old capital of the United States, where the Sixth Congress had just assembled, it was not known that Washington was dead until Dec. 16, two days afterward.

News traveled slowly in those days; cable, telegraph, telephone and postal facilities were an unknown quantity, and it took days and weeks to transmit information then, where seconds and minutes figure now in this rapid age of invention and improvement.

The Alexandria Times was the first newspaper to announce Washington's death, printing on Monday, Dec. 16, a single paragraph obituary, thus: "It is our painful duty first to announce to our country and to the world the death of Gen. George Washington. The mournful event occurred last Saturday evening about 1 o'clock. On the previous night he was attacked with a violent inflammatory affection in his throat, which in less

ed a great deal in his time and probably made them up. The first celebration of his birthday anniversary of which there is record occurred in Richmond, Va., on Feb. 11, 1782, old style. It was a feast and soul-day there and elsewhere until 1793, when Feb. 22 was adopted, according to the new style.

#### WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS

New Jersey House Made Famous by the Father of His Country.

Four miles from Princeton, N. J., stands one of the historic houses of the country. It is the Berrigan farm house, made famous by the fact that it was occupied by Washington as his headquar-

ters during a part of the revolution. He lived there during the time that Congress held its sessions at Princeton and here Mrs. Washington entertained the notables of the land. The house has recently been overhauled by patriotic women. It contains many mementos of the patriot and is visited annually by hundreds of persons.

France, with a population of 38,518,000, has a peace strength of 570,000; war strength, 4,660,000. Millions more could be called out if wanted, but, of course, they would be untrained.

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The commission to improve the south-  
west pass of the Mississippi estimates the cost at \$6,000,000.

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# The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

## RELEASED IN ITALY.

### AMERICAN BOYS SHANGHAIED ON FOREIGN VESSEL.

**Kidnapped at Newport News, They Are Ill-Treated and Carried to Europe.**

**Spring Trade in Dry Goods and Similar Lines Expanding.**

Through the efforts of United States Consul Howard at Cadiz, Spain, and the intervention of the State Department and its diplomats in the Italian Government, Thomas Turpin, aged 15, and John Shows, who together with Turpin, were shipwrecked aboard the Italian bark *Armenia*, have been returned to Newport News, Va. The boys were induced to go aboard the ship about four months ago, and according to Turpin's story, were roughly treated by officers and crew on account of their inability to understand the orders given by the Italian captain and his mate. The parents learned that their boys had been decoyed aboard the *Armenia*, and through counsel notified United States Consul Howard at Cadiz, who brought the case to the attention of the State Department. The Italian Government was asked to deliver the boys to the United States consul, which was done on the ship's arrival, and the expense of the homeward trip was defrayed by that Government.

### EXPANDING SPRING TRADE.

**Satisfactory Advice from Many Markets—Good Volume of Business.**

The business situation is thus set forth by Bradstreet's: "Satisfactory advice as to expanding spring trade in dry goods and kindred lines has come from a number of markets. That the aggregate business of the country is of good volume other wise is, however, indicated by detailed reports of increases in trade as compared with last year, confirmed by satisfactory railroad earnings reports, by fair gains in bank clearings and by reports of better demand for money in commercial channels. Though some talk of lack of snow in the grain-growing regions is heard, no widespread damage from cold weather is yet noted. Some cutting of the list price for anthracite coal is reported, while bituminous grades are very firm, and leading operators talk of a further advance caused by increased cost growing out of advanced wages of mine workers and also by the steadily growing foreign demand."

### RETURNS AFTER LONG ABSENCE.

**Nebraska Farmer Supposed to Be Dead—Reappears in Old Haunts.**

Frank Crane, a prosperous farmer at Wakefield, Neb., who disappeared ten years ago, has returned to claim an estate of \$50,000 left him by his mother. Nothing had been heard of him since he went to Omaha in 1890 to serve on the federal grand jury, and it was supposed he had been murdered. Crane says that during that period he had traveled all over South America. When found by the trustee of the estate he was employed in St. Louis as a salesman for a furniture company.

**Narrow Escape from Death.**

Railroad Commissioner R. S. Taylor and his wife were found lying unconscious on the floor of their dining-room at Columbus, Ohio, by a neighbor's little girl, and but for the fact that she had the presence of mind to give the alarm at once and call a doctor they would have died. The accident was caused by the inhalation of gas which had escaped from a leak in a pipe.

**Student Shot Delaware, Ohio.**

The sophomores at the Old Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, recorded the name of a recipient in the Ladies' Seminary. At 1 o'clock in the morning they returned to the campus and burned the freshman and juniors in effigy. During the horse play several pistol shots were fired. One ball entered the back of a sophomore, S. P. Brown of Silverton, Ohio.

**Attempts Suicide by Burning.**

In St. Louis Mrs. Julia Cannier, wife of a foundry workman and mother of five children, poured oil over her clothing and deliberately set fire to herself in the presence of a drunken husband, and will probably die by her injuries. She took this method in order to be revenged on her husband, whose drinking she objected to.

**Locomotive Boiler Explodes.**

Two men were instantly killed and three frightfully injured by the explosion of a locomotive boiler in the Santa Fe roundhouse at Topeka, Kan. The explosion was caused by compressed air, which was used as the motive power in the "Midget" locomotive, a small switch-engine.

**Deep-Sea Record Broken.**

The United States steamer *Nero*, during its recent survey for a transpacific cable, broke the record for deep-sea soundings. One sounding near Guam Island marked 5,265 fathoms, only sixty-six feet short of six-station miles.

**Officer and Negro Killed.**

A mob of armed negro soldiers from Fort Bliss went to the city police station at El Paso, Texas, and attempted to release two imprisoned comrades. A fight ensued, resulting in the killing of two men.

**To Reduce Force in Cuba.**

Preparations are now being made at the War Department in Washington for a reduction within the next few months of the American military force in Cuba. There are now in Cuba four general officers with a total of less than 9,000 troops.

**Father Sells His Daughters.**

Bessie Tiftsworth, who is only 6 years old, the only daughter of Simon Tiftsworth of Milford, Fla., by a second wife, was sold by her father for \$1 to the Rev. W. R. Neff, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The father relinquished all rights and claim to the child.

**Hangs Himself in His Room.**

Because he was unable to secure employment for the support of his young wife Walter Belz, a Chicago plumber, committed suicide by hanging himself.

**Many Soldiers Go Insane.**

One-third of the business portion of St. Paul, Minn., was destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of \$30,000; insurance two-thirds. Eight buildings, with their contents, were consumed.

**Deaths in New England.**

A report of excessively heavy rainfall in New England the rivers rose rapidly, causing the shutdown of many mills and flooding basements of business houses in cities along their banks.

**Famly of Three Murdered.**

A family of the name of Roberts, consisting of Mr. Roberts, 48 years old, and two sisters, 48 and 53 years old re-

### GHASTLY FIND OF PLUMBERS.

**Bodies of Two Dead Boys Discovered in Vacant House.**

Percy Tompkins and John Tierney, plumbers, were sent to overhaul the plumbing in a vacant house at No. 105 Edgecombe avenue, New York, which has never been occupied. While at work in the bathroom on the second floor the two men noticed an odor and traced it to a small closet. In the closet the plumbers found the bodies of two boys. One of the bodies was almost nude and there was very little clothing on the other. Part of the clothing or each hung on hooks in the closet wall. The police were notified, and at the station somebody recalled the name of the boys, Charles Barnes, Jr., one of the boys, was 11 years old and wore spectacles. The other boy, Martin Lieff, Jr., was 9 years old. The boys left their homes on Aug. 3, as they said, to go nutting. Detective Price suggested that they had gone into the house, filled the bathtub with water, and were splashing around in it when they heard the caretaker coming upstairs. Hoping to hide from him they jumped into the bathtub and ran into the closet with their clothes, pulling the door to after them and snapping the lock. When they tried to get out they were prisoners and died of suffocation after the air in the small space had been exhausted.

### COURT MUST SAY WHO'S WHO.

**Two Civil War Veterans Claim to Be the Same Man.**

Thomas O'Brien, of Togus, Me., and Thomas O'Brien, of Veray, Ind., were in a United States Court at Indianapolis, and if their statements are to be believed they are one and the same man. The Indiana Thomas O'Brien made application for pension, claiming he fought in the Fourth New York Lincoln Cavalry during the civil war. Thomas O'Brien from Maine says he is the O'Brien who fought with the Fourth Cavalry, and he brought discharge papers to prove it. The Indiana man says he lost his papers in a fire. The Maine man took the stand and identified the Indiana man as Thomas Igrovo. He said Igrovo was a member of the New York cavalry and that he fought bravely. The muster rolls of the Fourth Cavalry were then produced and they bore the name of Thomas Igrovo. Court adjourned without a decision as the Indiana man's defense was strong. The case is the most peculiar that has ever been brought to the notice of the pension officials in Indiana.

### HANGS TWIXT LIFE AND DEATH.

**Man Who Walked Into a Mining Shaft Is Saved by Snags.**

William Schaub, a patient at the St. Louis city hospital, is permanently disfigured as the result of one night's misadventure. While walking from Pana, Ill., to that city he fell down a mining shaft. He was only saved from death by his coat tails catching on a snag. Here he hung suspended for hours, but finally succeeded in reaching the snag with his hands and pulling himself up onto a ledge, where he stood all night, holding on with his hands, and afraid to move, lest he be dashed to death. The night was bitter cold, but he clung tight until shortly after daylight, when his cries attracted the attention of some miners, who rescued him. The shaft was 110 feet deep.

### ST. LOUIS MAN KILLS HIMSELF.

**Hugo Kromrey Leaves a Note Declaring Himself Crazy.**

Hugo Kromrey, secretary of the St. Louis Mutual House Building Company, No. 3, committed suicide in his office in that city. After carefully locking the door leading to the office he entered the vault, placed a revolver to his head and shot himself. He was found dead half an hour later. Kromrey was well known in financial and realty circles. His friends were lost to account for his action.

Kromrey was 30 years of age and single, and his habits were steady.

**Student Shot Delaware, Ohio.**

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specively, were murdered at their home about seven miles west of Jacksonville, Fla. The dead body of the younger sister was found in the yard, with a wound in the head made by an ax. Further search revealed the bodies of her sister and brother, in their beds, each with a terrible ax wound in the head.

### MAX DEVELOP IS INENSE RICHES.

**Exploration to Be Made of Unknown Hudson Bay Country.**

At the opening of the Ontario Legislature, in the speech from the throne, which outlines the Government policy, it was announced that a thorough exploration would be made of the region of 135,000 square miles known as Ontario Hudson Bay territory, north of the forty-seventh parallel. It is known that there are some immensely valuable spruce lands, also pine and iron and nickel, but very little is known of the greater part of the area and the Government's proposal is for a thorough survey and exploration at a cost of \$200,000, if necessary. If the survey reveals the wealth anticipated a railway will be constructed from North Bay, or Sudbury, to Hudson Bay. Referring to the restrictions on timber, including spruce, the Government claimed that recent legislation had been such a boon to the province that further restrictions were being favorably considered; also that a similar result had already followed the bare announcement of restrictions on nickel exports.

The movement began on Monday, when French swooped down on Delisle's Drift and crossed the Rist river. Tuesday he continued his dash and moved his forces twenty-five miles in a little over six hours, capturing three Boer lancers at Klip Drift on the Modder river. The march was accomplished during a fierce sand-storm and while the heat was terrific. That was the last heard of him until the relief of Kimberley was announced Friday. It is figured that after a brief rest he pushed right on for Kimberley, reaching there in less than forty-eight hours after his capture of Klip Drift.

The siege of Kimberley began on Oct. 24, and about 4,000 men under Col. Kewich have defended the place with bravery and skill. Many times the Boers have attacked the place without definite success. Gen. Cronje commanded the besiegers. Reports from Kimberley at various times have told of the sufferings of the garrison and the people cooped up there, but in the face of this the city held up stubbornly for the relief which has occurred since his capture of Klip Drift.

Masked bandits attempted to rob an express train on the New Mexico and Arizona line at Fairbanks, Ariz. Express Messenger Milton was shot several times, but after being wounded seized his rifle and drove the robbers off. He shot one of the robbers. Milton had not delivered his package for Fairbanks and was going back to his car when he was commanded to open his car. Instead of complying with the request he seized his rifle and made a brave fight. He succeeded in holding the men at bay until he reached him, and the robbers were driven off. The robbers did not secure any booty and left, going in the direction of old Mexico.

### TRAIN ROBBERS ARE FOILED.

**Beaten Off by a Messenger, Who Is Shot Several Times.**

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### ANTI-TRUST PROPOSALS.

**Government Ownership and Free Trade the Leading Features.**

The National Anti-Trust Conference at Chicago adopted a long address to the public, in which the people are urged to organize to deprive trusts of their power. It declares that the conference is not making war on business combinations to reduce cost and augment productive efficiency. It charges that oppressive trusts hamper the production of wealth. The Standard Oil, the Meat, the Anthracite Coal, the Sugar, the Paper and the Steel trusts are denounced by name. It charges that a Banking trust is threatened, which would dictate the volume of paper money and reduce all bankers to servants of itself. It declares that the tendency is toward a few great trusts which would become absolute masters of the American people. It declares that the only remedy is the abolition of legalized privileges of every kind, and especially those created by trusts by the granting of the money issuing function to private corporations.

Gen. Plummer has held with great difficulty and under frequent and harassing bombardments.

### SHE TAKE SUSAN'S SHOES.

**Carrie Chapman Catt, President of Suffragists.**

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, in Washington Tuesday afternoon, was elected president of the American Woman's Suffrage Association for the ensuing year, to succeed Susan B. Anthony, who declined a re-election to the office. The other officers elected are: Vice-president, Miss Anna H. Bradford Shaw; corresponding secretary, Miss Rachel Foster Avery; recording secretary, Mrs. Alice Stone Blackwell; treasurer, Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton; auditors, Miss Laura Clay and Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt.

### ONE KILLED, THREE INJURED.

**Northern Pacific Fast Freight Train Jumps the Track.**

A most spectacular wreck occurred on the Northern Pacific between Helena, Mont., and the summit of the Rocky Mountains, when a fast freight, east bound, owing to the icy condition of the rails, got beyond control, jumped the track, and piled forty loaded cars into an indescribable mass. The engineer, fireman and one brakeman were badly cut and bruised, while Brakeman Frank Hender of Missoula was crushed to death in the debris.

### ST. LOUIS MAN KILLS HIMSELF.

**Hugo Kromrey Leaves a Note Declaring Himself Crazy.**

Hugo Kromrey, secretary of the St. Louis Mutual House Building Company, No. 3, committed suicide in his office in that city. After carefully locking the door leading to the office he entered the vault, placed a revolver to his head and shot himself. He was found dead half an hour later. Kromrey was well known in financial and realty circles. His friends were lost to account for his action.

Kromrey was 30 years of age and single, and his habits were steady.

### Five Hurt in a Fire.

Carroll P. Stude, a student, was fatally burned in a fire at 2021 Indiana avenue, Chicago. Four other persons were injured, but not so severely as to require hospitalization.

### St. Paul Storehouse Burns.

At St. Paul, Minn., the haled grass storehouse of the Minnesota Grass Twine Company, Inc., was destroyed by fire. The building was 100 feet long and 40 feet wide, and contained 10,000 bushels of grass twine.

### Want Authority to Mine Beaches.

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## MICHIGAN MATTERS.

### NEWS OF THE WEEK CONCISELY CONDENSED.

Farming in Upper Peninsula—Strange Sounds and Manifestations in a Sicit Room—Missing Boy Becomes a Soldier—Train Rolls Down a Bank.

The upper peninsula is getting to be an agricultural center. According to reliable statistics, there was an increase in the year 1893 of nearly 500 farms, which would add considerably to the increase for the entire State. These farms cover over half a million acres, of which one-third or thereabouts is improved land. A good part of the unimproved land is covered with hardwood timber, which is getting more valuable year by year, and from which the farmers already derive a good income by cutting and selling it for stove wood. Cutting and hauling wood to market is almost the sole occupation of farmers in the winter. The principal agricultural counties are Menominee, Chippewa and Delta, all of which possess farms as fine as any to be found in lower Michigan or Wisconsin, but there is also considerable farming territory in the mining counties. Houghton County, the copper country, has between 250 and 300 farms and nearly 20,000 acres under cultivation. Marquette has over 300 farms, but its improved acreage is smaller.

#### Queer Rappings in Stick Room.

Physicians and laymen are deeply puzzled by the peculiar case of Harriet Clark, a 13-year-old girl, living at the home of her uncle, Joseph Trindell of Calumet. On a recent night she retired in apparently perfect health. An hour later strange rappings and knockings began in her room. The girl was badly frightened, and the family and neighbors were puzzled. Those who touched her received smart electric shocks, and the rappings increased in violence. Dr. A. G. McLeod, a prominent and reputable physician, was summoned, and was unable to give relief or stop the violent rappings, which continued from all parts of the room. The rapping can be heard by neighbors for fully a hundred feet. The case has been investigated by other physicians and many curious persons, but no explanation has been secured. The girl is much alarmed, and the superstitious ones among the neighbors believe she possessed by a devil.

#### Found Dead in the Fields.

Charles Reed, an old man 81 years of age, went to Portland to the house of his brother, Hiram Reed, from Hastings. The same day he went to the house of Byron Beebe in Sandy township, where he remained over night. The following day he started across the fields for the home of his nephew, Willard Reed. Several days later his body was found in a field a short distance from the house of his nephew's wife, Anna Reed. The day he started to go to his nephew's was a stormy one, and the supposition is that he became exhausted and either fell or lay down and was frozen to death. His nephew did not know of his coming and Mr. Beebe supposed he had reached his destination all right, so he was not missed.

Missing Lad Turns Up as a Soldier.

Three years ago Claude Shantz, aged 18 years, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Shantz of Brooklyn, dropped completely out of sight. His parents made every effort to discover his whereabouts, but were unsuccessful. The other day a letter was received from the missing man from the Philippines Islands, where he is convalescing after a serious illness. He was recognized while in a hospital ward by Dr. F. W. Palmer. He had entered the army under the name of C. C. Russell. It develops that the young man had written several letters to his parents telling them of his whereabouts, all of which went astray, and he had come to the conclusion that they did not care for him longer.

Passenger Train in a Wreck.

Passenger train No. 1 on the Duluth Shore and Atlantic, known as the Lake Superior Limited, running between St. Ignace and Calumet, was wrecked one mile east of Nestoria. The train struck a broken rail, and, jumping the track, rolled down an embankment. The smoke and steam turned over twice. Six or eight of the passengers were hurt, but none dangerously. Traveling Engineer Green of Marquette and Mrs. Henry Raymond of Negus were the worst injured, but they were able to walk about and get to the station.

#### Woman Tells a Weird Story.

Mrs. Josephine Matthiess of Detroit related her grievances against Jean Matthei, her alleged husband, who, she says, kept her a prisoner for years in a dimly-creeped-upon a platform in the wilds of Florida, where alligators and wildcats made night hideous and bungee and ill treatment rendered the day unbearable. Matthiess has another wife, and the best man obtainable fail to show any of the plaudits named by the plaintiff as scenes of her troubles.

Michigan Wheat in Danger.

The crop report issued by Secretary of State Stearns says the fate of the Michigan wheat crop depends largely on future weather. Correspondents report that it suffered injury during January because the ground in the principal wheat section was practically barren of snow, and there was much thawing and freezing. There is plenty of feed and live stock is in fair condition.

State News in Brief.

Thomas Calvert, head of the Calvert Lithographing Company of Detroit, is dead.

The public school at Hamilton has an enrollment of seventy-five pupils, of which thirty are in the first grade.

Isaac Goldberg, the manager of the Lillies cigar Co. at Kalamazoo, denies that the factory has been sold to the trust.

Wm. Crozier, son of a farmer living near Bath, is dead, as a result of injuries received by the overturning of a wagon by mischievous school boys.

Miss Schaefer of Ann Arbor, A. of M. graduate, is said to be the only woman graduate practicing in the upper peninsula. She is located at Menominee.

The Holland Sugar Co. of Holland will next season reduce the price of 2½ cents per pound; instead, it will be charged 2½ cents per pound. The price will be \$4.75 per ton for 12 per cent per cent. The State pays the bounty of 1 cent per pound.

The motorcars and conductors operating cars on the Detroit, Ypsilanti and Ann Arbor Railway have put in a demand for half pay for time put in "deadheading."

Mrs. Gottlieb Stockel of Lansing, who died the other day, is survived by six children, 11 grandchildren and 28 great-grandchildren. All but four attended her funeral.

Michigan has contributed about \$6,500 to the Red Cross fund. Applications of American physicians for appointment in the Red Cross service have been accepted, as the regulations require them to be graduates of a medical college.

## THE MODERN DAVY CROCKETT.



#### The Kentucky Cheating.

Whatever shape events in Kentucky may take the people of the United States will not lose sight of the main point. This is the Democratic attempt to subvert the will of voters as fully declared at the polls. The successive stages of the conspiracy are clearly developed. First, a majority of Democrats was placed on each election board, county and State. They managed the polls and returns in their own way. But the Republican plurality was too large to be destroyed. Taylor was inaugurated and then the plot went forward in the Legislature. Members were turned out to make room for fresh conspirators. The boards of contest, alleged to be drawn by lot, were somehow made Democratic by ten to one. During the excitement attending a mysterious murder the boards of contest suddenly shut out the defense, and a fragment of the Legislature—decreed who should be Governor, going through the operation twice, because, in their haste, they had overlooked not only the constitution of the State, but the infamous Gobell law itself.

The conspirators against the dearest rights of an American freeman should halt instantly. Let there be no tricks by a piece of a Legislature to go on with the scheme to put in the Governor's office a man who received at the polls a minority of votes. Whatever a legislature may do, the fact remains that an American citizen has a right to cast one vote and have it honestly counted.

When this right is struck down and the citizen submits to the black crime, the supremacy of the people is at an end. Assassins of American liberty will find that the Constitution of the United States guarantees to each State a republican form of government. Against the fatal barrier the elaborately contrived Gobell law to cheat the will of the people will be dashed aside, and when the ballot is repeated in Kentucky the dark threat of civil war will disappear—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

D. J. McCarthy of Fenton dropped dead with heart disease. He was a member of the Michigan Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, 33 years old and leaves a widow and one son.

Mrs. Ann W. Wright and her daughter, Mrs. Sarah H. Lancaster, have presented a tract of ground to Alma College, upon which to erect new buildings. The property faces the present college buildings.

At the convention of the prohibition party of the Fourth congressional district the Rev. James Hamilton, pastor of the First Methodist Church of St. Joseph, was the unanimous choice for the nomination of Congressman. The convention was held at Plainwell. Mr. Hamilton says he will decline the nomination.

Lucie H. Bandholz, formerly of the Seventh United States Infantry, and at one time located at the Michigan Agricultural College, has received his commission as captain of Company C, Second United States Infantry. He has been ordered to Powell barracks, Pass, Cobello, at the entrance to Cienfuegos harbor, Cuba.

The coroner's jury investigating the wreck of the Finch Mountain accommodation train at Ford River switch returned a verdict holding the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company responsible for the disaster, but failing to specify which of its employees were at fault.

Testimony was introduced showing that a man named Jacobson of Metropolitan was also in the burned car and has not been accounted for.

When Sam Smith and his wife, who live near Osseo, reached home the other night from a neighbor's they were attacked by two men, secreted in their house. Mrs. Smith received a blow in the face that laid the flesh open to the bone. Smith is a powerful man and fought desperately, but the two men used their sandbags with good effect. They succeeded in getting away. Henry Rose, a neighbor, hearing cries, came to the rescue with a double-barreled shotgun.

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## THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

### THOUGHTS WORTHY OF CALM REFLECTION.

A Pleasant, Interesting, and Instructive Lesson, and Where it May Be Found—A Learned and Concise Review of the Same.

The lesson for Feb. 25 is found in Luke 4: 30, and has for its subject "Jesus Related at Nazareth."

Passing through Samaria after the conversation with the woman at Jacob's well and the two days' work that followed, Jesus reached Galilee in the early spring of the year 28. He had been absent some nine or ten months, since his departure early in the preceding year to be baptized by John. In Galilee he specially aroused attention. Taking up his temporary residence in Capernaum (Matt. 4: 13) he made preaching tours from that point through the country to the west and south, a region then thickly populated and prosperous because of its commercial activity. His message—the burden it was the same as that of John: "Repent ye, for the kingdom of heaven is at hand." Mark adds that he said "Repent ye, and believe in the gospel" (Mark 1: 14). He was heartily received. John tells us that the Galileans had seen the things that he did in Jerusalem at the feast, and therefore heard him gladly. Luke (4: 15) says that he was "gladly received."

At this time he preached chiefly in the synagogues, where later in his ministry he seems to have turned mostly in the open air. The lesson is evident, while he went to popular synagogues, of the villages and towns were open to him, the learned rabbi. Later when the religious leaders began to see the trend of his teaching and the wide difference between it and their own, he could no longer count upon being welcomed to the buildings under their control.

It is probable that the healing of a nobleman's son, who lay sick at Capernaum by Jesus, was what caused John (4: 46-54) occurred at this time. A somewhat similar incident, the healing of a centurion's servant (Matt. 8: 5-13; Luke 7: 1-10) has been identified with this by some writers, and therefore placed later in the ministry; but the differences are greater than the resemblances. The same is true of the two rejections at Nazareth—the one in our lesson, and the other narrated in Matt. 13: 51-58 and Mark 6: 14. These two rejections also have been identified by some, but on insufficient evidence. It is very natural that there should have been two rejections. Jesus would not easily give up a city that had been his home for so many years. Nazareth was a town some fifteen miles west of the southern end of the sea of Galilee, a hill town, with beautiful views of the surrounding country. To Jesus it was here that he seems to have had his first ministry.

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# The Avalanche.

THURSDAY, FEB. 22, 1900.

## LOCAL ITEMS.

This year Ash Wednesday, the beginning of Lent, falls on Feb'y 28th.

FOR SALE.—A lot of nice young pigs. F. F. Hoag. feb22st

Mrs. B. P. Forbes is visiting with Mrs. J. J. Coventry in Maple Forest.

Ex-Sheriff Chalker was in town last Monday, on a business trip.

J. J. Collen found a nice gold watch in the slab yard, Monday.

Willis Beebe and family have moved onto our stock farm in Oscoda county.

Peninsular Stoves and Ranges guaranteed the best. Sold by A. KRAUS.

Mrs. J. J. Collen has been visiting her sister, Mrs. W. Foley, in Oscoda county, for a week.

W. S. Chalker is buying stock for N. Michelson's big farm, at Houghton Lake.

Subscribe for the "Avalanche" and "The Household." Only \$1.25 per year.

Regular meeting of Marvin W. R. G. Saturday afternoon the 25th, at the usual hour.

C. Butler has been quite sick during the past week from a severe attack of Pleurisy.

R. Hauson, and N. Michelson, of Grayling, were guests of R. Bay, Wednesday.—Lewiston Journal.

Theodore Petersen, of Grayling, is the guest of his brother, Swan Petersen, of this place.—Lewiston Journal.

The Crump factory at Roscommon shut down last week, on account of lack of material.

M. Finkelstein, who returned from the Klondyke country, last fall, left Monday on his return trip.

A. E. Newman started for Drummond Island, Monday, on a land-looking trip.

Thos. Woodfield, of St. Ignace, was in town one day last week, enroute to old England, for a visit in his boyhood home.

Miss Edith Ballard arrived Tuesday morning for an extended visit, called here by the illness of her father.

The semi-annual examination of the jail was made Monday, by the inspectors, and every thing found O. K. as usual.

Regular meeting of Marvin Post, No. 240, Grand Army of the Republic, next Saturday evening, the 25th, at the usual hour.

Hair-dressing and shampooing. Also switches made to order. Prices reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. feb22st Miss EDITH BALLARD.

John Malco, of Maple Forest, was in town Tuesday. He reports perfect sleighing there, but growing thin this side of the town pump.

Mrs. Charles Ferguson, a former resident here, who lost her husband about two years ago, has been granted a pension of \$5.00 a month.

Miss Althea McIntyre came up from her school at Roscommon, Friday evening, for a home visit until Monday.

A buck sheep in Michelson's flock became ugly, and crushed the bones in the heads of two ewes, before his temper was discovered.

Married at the camp of Rasmus Rasmussen, in this township, Feb. 17th, Andrew M. Degue and Miss Charlotte Christianson. Justice McEroy officiating.

J. W. Sorenson is agent for the sale of the best Sewing Machines in the market. Machines guaranteed. Call and examine machines, and get prices.

Frank Young says he want go rabbit hunting again on Sunday. His gun was accidentally discharged, placing two shot in his body, and burning his hand and side from the close discharge.

Ex-Sheriff Thos. Wakeley was a welcome caller at our sanctum a few days since. He is busy with cedar this winter, and does not get to town very often.

A ten year old son of Frank Smith, of Maple Forest, had an arm terribly lacerated, last week; it being caught by a chain hook, attached to a runaway team.

A new postmaster arrived this morning at M. A. Bates' residence, and Melvin surrenders unconditionally. He weighs about ten pounds, and his father's estimated weight today is about a ton. He was christened by friends present as GEORGE WASHINGTON BATES.

Mrs. S. Hempstead wishes to announce to the ladies of Grayling that in hand for sale a complete set of goods and ladies' toilet articles which she will be pleased to give at her home on Cedar Street.

Theodore Peterson left Tuesday morning for St. Paul, Minn., where he will visit his brother for a few weeks, and then start for the Pacific coast.

Orders for parts of all kinds, and for all kinds of Sewing Machines will have special attention at J. W. Sorenson's. He also keeps a good assortment of Machine Needles.

Rolla Brink was called to Bay Port by tele-rail, yesterday, his services being needed in the store where he is engaged. He says, it is all right, but hard to leave the baby.

All attend the Farmer's Pic-Nic to be held in the Presbyterian Church parlors, next Thursday evening, Mar. 1st. A genuine farmer's supper will be served for the nominal sum of ten cents.

FOR SALE—Cheaper than to pay rent, one of the coziest homes in Grayling, in good repair, and nicely situated. Also a fine six octave Estay organ, as good as new. Enquire at the "Avalanche" office.

We were in error last week regarding the accident to Charles R. Beebe at Vanderbilt. The facts are, he was crossing the railroad and was struck by an engine, and his foot crushed, so the toes had to be amputated.

Frank Ayers put his head out of his engine cab just in time to come in contact with the water pipe, which was down and turned toward the track. It gave him such a blow that he saw stars, and enjoyed a severe headache. A close call for kingdom come.

We are in receipt of the report of the Michigan Board of Agriculture for 1899, which, though not as large as some previous reports, we believe is most perfect of any ever sent out. Our thanks are due Prof. Smith, Director of the experiment station for advance copy.

The authorities have moved No. 2 Hose-house to this side of the river, to be nearer the business part of the village. The time for moving it was on Sunday, which in a community professing somewhat of morality if not Christianity, would seem unnecessary at least.

A man who claimed to have been at work in a lumber camp near Cheboygan, reached here last Friday, on a tie ticket for Detroit. He was destitute of hose or underclothing, and his single suit was better suited for July than zero weather. Both feet were badly frozen.

The party given by the R. R. employees, the 14th, was not as largely attended as expected, though there was a comfortable and pleasant crowd, and fairly enjoyable time, though some disappointment was expressed concerning the music by the Lewiston orchestra.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph King celebrated their tin wedding and the sixth birthday of their eldest son, on Feb. 10th. About 25 guests were present, and a most enjoyable time was had in card playing, music and singing, after which they all sat down to a fine supper. The happy couple received a lot of tin ware, and many excellent presents were also given to their son, Clyde.

A fine young man from Frederic, Crawford County, who is just carefully cultivating his first mustache, accompanied by a handsome young miss just at the end of her "teens," timidly applied for a license to wed, at County Clerk Harris office, Wednesday, and when told that Grayling instead of Gaylord was the place to apply for said document, they both pulled out their handkerchiefs, and went away sorrowing.—Otsego Co. Herald.

Remember the Band Concert at the Opera House, February 1st, which promised to be the best ever, given by a young band. They have been under their present leader, Mr. A. Martin, only four months, and are now rendering such numbers as will please even musical critics. The "American Patrol" is a fine descriptive piece, occupying 15 minutes, and will wish there was more of it. They will also give select waltzes, baritone solos and several selections by Fournier's Orchestra. Everybody go and enjoy the music and help the boys.

Citizens of the county will remember Andrew C. Cruzen, a former resident of Grove, whose domestic relations were far from pleasant. He tried while here to have his wife adjudged insane, and failing in that finally deserted her, leaving her alone with no provisions for her needs. In some way the home was burned about two years ago, and the old lady became a county charge, and has till now. The Superintendent of the Poor, R. P. Forbes, located Cruzen in Alcona county, and sent the sheriff after him, and last Friday a truce was patched up, and he took her to his new home and promised to provide for her wants. She will have the sympathy of the community, though those who knew her claim that her temper does not leave her blameless.

Mrs. S. Hempstead wishes to announce to the ladies of Grayling that in hand for sale a complete set of goods and ladies' toilet articles which she will be pleased to give at her home on Cedar Street.

## One Fare for Round Trip.

On account of the annual round up of the Michigan Farmer's Institute to be held in Ann Arbor, Feb. 27, and March 1 and 2, all railroads in Michigan (upper peninsula included) will sell round trip tickets to Ann Arbor and return for the price of the fare one way. These tickets will be on sale Feb. 26; and will be good for return on or before March 3. No certificates are required to get the reduced rates nor do tickets have to be countersigned by institute officers. Any one who desires may take advantage of this offer.

The exercises will begin on Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 27. The day sessions will be held in Newberry Hall and the evening sessions in University Hall.

As all departments of the University will be in session during the meetings of the round-up, this will be an excellent opportunity for the people of the state to visit this institution. The museum, art gallery, library and Waterman gymnasium are open daily, and will be found to be places of interest.

A Frightful Blunder will often cause a horrible Burn, Scald, Cut or Bruise. Bucklin's Arnica Salve will kill the pain and promptly heal it. Cures Fever Sores, Ulcers, Boils, Corns, all Skin Eruptions. Best Pile Cure on Earth. Only 25 cents a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by L. Fournier, Druggist.

Late Pupils. The following pupils were late last week:

High School—None. Grades 6 & 7—None. Grade 5—Nellie Hemmingson. Grade 4—None. Grade 3—Mabel Proper (twice). Grade 2—Willie Dougherty and Emma Knight.

Grade 1—Shirley Deyer, Mabel Collen.

Those are practically all old offenders. If these were on time tardiness would be almost zero.

## Working Night and Day.

The busiest and mightiest little thing that ever was made is Dr. King's New Life Pills. These pills change weakness into strength, listlessness into energy, brain fog into mental power. They are wonderful in building up the health. Sold by L. Fournier.

## List of Jurors.

The following is a list of jurors for the special term of the Circuit Court to be held March 13th:

Grayling—Jasper West, D. Flagg, James Sorenson, Christ, Hanson, J. Burton, Thos. Wakely, Ernest Babcock, Frank Johnson, Victor Sallie, John F. Wilcox, Wesley Schellenger, William, Woodburn, Milton Simpson, John F. Huu, N. P. Michelson, C. O. McCullough, Fred Palmer, J. M. Frands, Joseph Plim, O. Palmer.

Maple Forest—Chas. Johnson, Beaver Creek—Otis Hanau, Peter Phillips.

South Branch—John M. Smith.

## Notice.

I hereby notify the people of Grayling that I have accepted the agency of the great Moody book and hope soon to be able to resume my work, and I shall then canvass jointly for that and the Wonders and Triumphs of the 19th Century. Respectfully,

W. H. NILES.

## Stood Death Off.

E. B. Munday, a lawyer of Henrietta, Tex., once foiled a grave digger. He says: "My brother was very low with malarial fever and jaundice. I persuaded him to try Electric Bitters, and he was soon much better, but continued their use until he was wholly cured. I am sure Electric Bitters saved his life." This remedy expels malaria, kills disease germs, and purifies the blood; aids digestion, regulates the liver, kidneys and bowels, cures constipation, dyspepsia, nervous diseases, kidney troubles, female complaints; gives perfect health. Only 50 cents, at Fournier's Drug Store.

## Special Session of Circuit Court

STATE OF MICHIGAN. ss.

DEEMING IT NECESSARY I DO HEREBY FIX AND APPOINT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR THE COUNTY OF CRAWFORD, TO BE HELD AT THE COURT HOUSE IN SAID COUNTY, COMMENCING ON TUESDAY, THE 13TH DAY OF MARCH, 1900, AT ONE O'CLOCK P.M.

W. H. NILES.

## Notice.

Parties having young cattle can find a ready market for them by a paying to us. We will pay highest market price.

SALLING, HANSON & CO.

## Detroit Live Stock Market.

MICH. CENTRAL LIVE STOCK YARDS, Feb. 22-23-24-25.

The demand for live cattle is quiet this week; receipts have been moderate of late. The following prices are being paid at the Detroit Live Stock Market:

Prime steers and heifers \$4.50@5.00; hand butcher's cattle, \$4.00@4.50; common, \$2.50@3.50; canners' cows, \$1.50@2.50; stockers and feeders quiet at \$3.00@4.00.

Milk cows, steady at \$5.00@5.50; calves, active at \$5.00@7.00.

Sheep and lambs, small receipts and easy; prime lambs \$6.50@7.50; mixed \$4.25@5.25; culs \$2.50@3.50.

Hogs are the leading feature in this market; fair receipts; trade is active at the following prices: Prime, medium \$5.05@6.10; Yorkers \$5.00@5.50; pigs \$4.90@4.95; rough \$4.00@5.00; stags \$4.00; cripes, \$1.00 per cwt. off.

Notice.

Awful anxiety was felt for the widow of the brave General Burnham of Machias, Me., when the doctors said she would die from pneumonia before morning," writes Mrs. H. Lincoln, who attended her that "awful night, but she begged for Dr. King's New Discovery, which had more than once saved her life, and cured her of consumption. After taking, she slept all night. Further use entirely cured her." This remarkable medicine is guaranteed to cure all throat, chest and lung diseases.

Only 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottles free at Fournier's Drug Store.

# CLAGGETT & BLAIR

ARE  
Headquarters for  
This Part of the Earth,

And don't you be the last person in the world to find out where the best goods are sold cheap.

We have a complete line of Staple and Fancy Groceries, consisting of new Teas and Coffees, Pure Spices and Canned Goods.

Their specialties are "Ye Old Fashioned Japan Tea" at 50 cents, Royal Java and Mocha at 35 cents; Java Blend, the best 25-cents coffee on earth; McArthur's Patent, the best flour in the city for bread; Pure Lard, Hams, Shoulders and Bacon.

For the best of everything at fair figures go to

CLAGGETT & BLAIR.

The New York World, Thrice-a-Week Edition.

ALMOST A DAILY—AT THE PRICE OF A WEEKLY.

The most widely circulated "weekly" newspaper in America is the Thrice-a-Week edition of The New York World, and with the presidential campaign now at hand you cannot do without it. Here are some of the reasons why it is easily the leader in dollar a year journalism. It is issued every other day, and is to all purposes a daily.

Every week each subscriber receives 18 pages and often during the "busy" season 24 pages each week.

The price is only \$1.00 per year.

It is virtually a daily at the price of a weekly.

Its news covers every known part of the world. No weekly newspaper could stand alone and furnish such service.

The Thrice-a-Week World has at its disposal all of the resources of the greatest newspaper in existence—the wonder of modern journalism—"America's Greatest Newspaper," as it has been justly termed—The New York World.

Its political news is absolutely impartial. This fact will be of especial value in the presidential campaign coming on.

The best of current fiction is found in its columns.

These are only some of the reasons; there are others. Read it and see them all.

We offer this unequalled newspaper and THE AVALANCHE together one year for \$1.55.

The regular subscription price of the two papers is \$2.00.

Opportunity for the farmers. The "Avalanche" and "The Michigan Farmer" together one year for \$1.50. The Michigan Farmer is the oldest regular agricultural journal in this country. It is beautifully printed on high grade paper and employs the most eminent writers on the science and practice of agriculture, horticulture, live stock, dairy, apiculture and poultry. It has a standard veterinary department for the free treatment of all diseases of farm animals, and a legal department. It contains all agricultural news of the country, and an invaluable literary and household department every week. You can get this fine paper and the "Avalanche" together one year, by subscribing for both at the same time for \$1.50.

We have Fine Stock

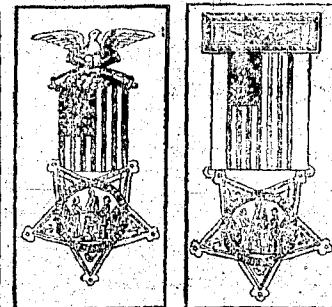
WALL PAPER

# Muster of the Veterans

WHEN the sun of August begins to reddens the green out of the foliage the veterans of the civil war in thirty-fifth national encampment will assemble in the State where their order had birth. Not in the city where the original post of the Grand Army of the Republic was instituted, indeed, but in the borders of the State where the idea was first promulgated and carried into effect. Next August the veterans will meet in Chicago, but the army, once an appreciable proportion of the grand army which dropped the sword for peaceful pursuits, is fading away with the lapse of years.

Boys in years and animation when the smoke of the big guns curled about Fort Sumter, nothing but gray beards remain to-day. Veterans then have long since passed over the great divide. Nine years ago the army was nearly twice as strong as it is to-day. It is fitting indeed that as the day draws near when there will be no Grand Army left, these who still cling to life should return to the old home scenes in reunion. Born of the consciousness of a son of Illinois, native to the Prairie State, it is fitting that the Grand Army should meet again in the State that gave birth to the designer of the order.

Thirty-four years will have passed away when the next meeting is held since the first national encampment was held in Indianapolis. Half a dozen States were represented in that gathering.



much to his disappointment. Yet his chagrin did not serve to abate his enthusiasm, for no man ever in the ranks worked more faithfully to make it succeed than Dr. Stephenson.

#### The First Encampment.

The idea of the founder of the army was to incorporate every State in the Union where a Federal veteran lived. It was to be a grand army in fact as well as in name. He did not rest with the State organization but went to work vigorously to carry out his grand scheme. Gen. Cook in the absence of Gen. Palmer named the department staff and made Dr. Stephenson his adjutant general. Then in September of the year of founding a general order was issued calling the first national encampment Nov. 20 in Indianapolis. Seven posts and 228 representatives composed the first national body of the Grand Army.

Gallant Stephen A. Hurlburt, whose shoulders had borne the double star in the volunteer army, was chosen to wear the badge of the army, wherein was spread the shoulder strap of major general. He was elected to the office of commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic. The following officers were elected: J. B. McLean of New York, Senior Vice; Robert S. Foster, of Indiana, Junior Vice; B. F. Stephenson,



B. F. STEPHENSON.

ing, with but 228 members in the assembly, Illinois had something over twenty posts then and was the only State organized into a department with department officers. Since then the army has prospered with every State in the Union almost has a department, a large membership and large benefit revenue. In 1860 the comrades numbered over 400,000; to-day, less than ten years later, the army has been reduced to but a trifle over two-thirds the high-water mark.

**Line of March Shortened.**  
Year after year the line of march in all parades has been shortened, that the faltering veterans may not be over-fatigued. Even when civic pride demands the old long lines the men with the blue blouses and bronze buttons pass the reviewing officer and then, again dropping their military formation, fall out of the line and mingle with the people who assemble to see the pageant. Stooped shoulders bent under the burden of years have replaced the erect body, and slow, halting steps have replaced the jaunty stride of the war days. The old men clinging fondly to the trinity of the order, charity, fraternity and loyalty, turn out indeed, but the long marches of forty years ago are beyond their strength.

In order to maintain secrecy it was decided to send the copy of the constitution and by-laws to Decatur for printing. L. N. Coltrin and Joseph Prior, of the Tribune, were thus made aware of the movement. Both were discharged volunteers and both took a strong interest in the project. Dr. J. W. Routh and Capt. M. F. Kanan, of Decatur, having been informed of the plans, went to Springfield, where they discussed it with Dr. Stephenson. They returned and organized the first post and then desired Dr. Stephenson, provisional department commander, to institute the post.

#### The First Post.

This was done on the evening of April 6, 1860, with the following charter members: M. F. Kanan, George A. Steele, George H. Dunning, L. C. Pugh, J. H. Hale, J. T. Bishop, C. Reibsame, J. W. Routh, B. F. Sibley, L. N. Coltrin, Joseph Prior and A. Toland. Commander Stephenson issued his first general



CHARTER MEMBERS OF FIRST G. A. R. POST.

Adjutant General: D. C. McNeil of Iowa. Quartermaster General: W. A. Egle of Missouri. Chaplain: Gen. Hurlburt administered the affairs of the army for one term, then giving away to another son of Illinois, the one who had attained the highest rank and greatest fame attained by a volunteer officer, John A. Logan. Gen. Logan became chief of the army in 1865. He signalized his administration by promulgating an order setting apart May 30 as memorial day. He issued his famous order No. 11 on May 5, calling on all survivors of the war to deck the graves of all fallen comrades with flowers on May 30. The ceremonies to be observed were left to the individual posts, as up to that time no ritual had been adopted for this purpose.

**Its Struggles and Success.**  
In the early years, in common with all fraternal organizations, the Grand Army of the Republic struggled for life. But with over 2,000,000 volunteers to draw from it was merely a question of time when no city in the land would be large enough to handle all, if all should meet at any national encampment. When the high mark was reached the army comprised about 50 per cent of all the survivors of the war eligible to membership. Losses from various causes kept pace with gains for ten years. Then gains exceeded losses until 1860. Then the old fellows commenced to pass away with startling speed.

The Grand Army commenced to grow rapidly early in the '70s. By the close of the decade departments had sprung up all over the land. The membership was equal to any single army commanded by any general but Grant during the war. In 1860 the muster rolls showed 409,781 members. Last year but 287,981 veterans admitted adherence to the regulations. The losses from death are on the increase. Losses by honorable discharge are not as heavy as those by the final discharge.

Chicago must prepare to entertain 1,000,000 guests during the last four days of August. For the first time in a generation the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic is to be held in the city by the lake, and preparations are already under way to make the occasion outshine any national gathering ever held by that great organization.

"Approximately 750,000 veterans of the war are still alive out of the 2,225,000 recruits enlisted in that great struggle," said Secretary E. A. Bigelow, of the Executive Committee, having the management of the encampment in charge. "Of that number it is estimated from the rosters of the various divisions of the G. A. R. that 500,000 reside in the territory west of the Alleghenies, north of the Ohio River and east of the Missouri—that is, in the territory directly tributary to Chicago. They will come to this encampment—men who did not go to Philadelphia or Cincinnati or a half dozen of others—will come to Chicago. And we will make them welcome."

#### His Character.

The old hiring fairs are still held in some rural districts of England. There is a story of an old Gloucestershire farmer who, seeming a likely lad at such a place, opened negotiations with a view to engaging him.

"Has got a character from thy last place?" the farmer asked.

"No," replied the boy; "but my old master is about somewhere, and I can get him to write one."

"Very well," was the reply. "Thee get it and meet me here again at 4 o'clock."

The farmer and the boy met at the appointed hour.

"Last got thy character?" was the query.

The answer was short and sharp: "No, but I have got thine, and I don't a coming."



MEMBERS OF GENERAL COMMITTEE, CHICAGO ENCAMPMENT.

order instituting this post, and the Grand Army of the Republic was born. Then district and post officers were elected and new posts instituted. The second was created in Springfield, but other cities and towns claimed the honor, so that in a few weeks the department of Illinois had some twenty-eight posts scattered about the State.

Commander Stephenson named Captains Kanan and Dunnigan as a committee to prepare a constitution and by-laws. The order was made April 18 and the committee lost no time, for on May 9 by the department. The constitution was presented and adopted on May 15. The rules and ritual thus adopted remained those of the Grand Army until notified by the national encampment in May, 1860, when the ritual and rules that obtain to-day, with such modifications as the lapse of time have called for, were adopted.

With nearly thirty posts in working order and regulations approved by all adopted, the provisional organization was deemed to have served its purpose, so a representative gathering of the army was called for July 13. It was held in Springfield and the department was then organized. Gen. John M. Palmer was elected department commander, with Gen. H. John Cook as senior vice. The originator of the army was not chosen as head of the organization he had brought into existence, and the State should assemble from all over the broad land it would be a notable gathering. Age, poverty—few of the members are wealthy—and distance from the scene will prevent many a man from attending. Yet in every breast will be the hope, for every veteran realizes that this will be his last opportunity to meet with his comrades this side of the grave.

Thirty-seven years ago, while at the front fighting for the Union, the idea of an association of volunteers after their military duties had closed was born in the mind of a son of Illinois. Dr. Benjamin Franklin Stephenson, surgeon of the Fourteenth Illinois Infantry, and a native of the State, was the man who first thought out the scheme which has worked so grandly. With him as tent mate and intimate friend was Chaplain W. J. Rydberg. In the quiet hours of the night after "taps" had been sounded these comrades often talked of the hope of organizing the Grand Army. And early as the spring of 1860 Mr. Rut-

#### PASSAGE OF THE MONEY BILL.

How the Senate Measures Compare with One Passed by the House.

The national Senate has passed the money bill recommended by a committee of Republican Senators. The measure in its general purpose is similar to the bill passed earlier in the session by the House. The most striking difference is the refunding plan of the Senate bill, which was not a part of the House measure. The main aims of both bills are to establish the gold standard by law and to prevent the utilization of the greenbacks to drain the treasury of gold. Mr. Chandler of New Hampshire was the only Republican Senator who voted against the measure, and on the Democratic side only Messrs. Lindsay of Kentucky and Caffrey of Louisiana supported the passage of the measure. During the month's debate most of the prominent Senators have made their positions plain.

There are differences between the Senate and House bills which will require the appointment of a conference committee of the two houses to perfect the measure. The understanding is that the House will accept most, if not all, the changes made by the Senate, and that the bill will become a law in practically the same shape as it passed the Senate.

The House bill provides for a reserve fund, the holding of a sum of gold coin and bullion equal to 25 per cent of the amount both of United States and foreign coins issued under the act of 1860 outstanding. The Senate bill makes the reserve \$150,000,000 in gold coin. The Senate also changed the sections relating to banks, bonds and funding and added a new section declaring that it was not the purpose of the act to place any obstacles in the way of the accomplishment of international bimetallism.

The chief provisions of the Senate financial bill are:

That the dollar, consisting of 25.8 grains of gold, nine-tenths fine, shall continue to be the standard unit of value.

That the Secretary of the Treasury shall set apart a reserve fund of \$150,000,000 in gold coin for redemption purposes only.

That the Secretary of the Treasury shall refund outstanding bonds and issue in exchange coupon or registered bonds at 2 per cent per annum, payable quarterly.

That as fast as silver dollars shall be coined an equal amount of treasury notes shall be retired and canceled, and silver certificates shall be issued against the silver dollars.

That the Secretary of the Treasury shall receive deposits of gold coin and issue gold certificates therefor.

That no treasury notes shall be issued on denominations less than \$10 and no silver certificates or higher denominations than \$10.

That national banks depositing bonds shall be entitled to receive circulating notes of equal value.

That banks pay to the Treasurer of the United States in January and July a tax of one-fourth of 1 per cent on circulating notes.

**HAWAII TO BE A TERRITORY.**

The Government Will Be Similar to That of Arizona.

According to the bill introduced in Congress by Representative Knox of Massachusetts, the Hawaiian Islands are to be organized as a territory on an equal footing with Arizona and the other territories of the Union. There will be for the islands a governor, a secretary, both appointed by the President; a treasurer, attorney general, commissioners of public lands, commissioner of agriculture and forestry, superintendent of public works, superintendent of public instruction, auditor and deputy auditor, surveyor and high sheriff, appointed by the governor. The Legislature is to consist of a Senate and House of Representatives, elected by the people. The territory is to be divided into a judicial district of the United States, with a district court. The judicial power of the territory is vested in the supreme court and in inferior courts, to be established by the Legislature. The constitution and laws of the United States locally applicable are extended over the new territory, and the laws of Hawaii not in conflict with the constitution and laws of the United States are continued in force.

Representative Knox in his report accompanying the bill discusses the population of the islands and says that of the 109,020 inhabitants in 1860, 31,019 were Hawaiians, 8,435 part Hawaiians, 3,036 Americans, 2,250 British, 1,432 Germans, 101 French, 378 Norwegians, 15,191 Portuguese, 24,497 Japanese, 21,316 Chinese and 1,055 of other nationalities. The present population is placed at 130,000. "With the passage of this bill," continues the report, "the Chinese will be excluded and the importation of Japanese contract laborers will be prohibited. The free school, free church, free press and manhood suffrage have marked their progress, and all the younger Hawaiians speak, read and write the English language. But perhaps the chief consideration as to the fitness of the Hawaiian people for a territorial government is that the dominant class in the islands, both in politics and business, is American."

All persons who were subjects under the monarchy and all who became citizens of the republic shall be citizens of the territory. Biennial sessions of the Legislature are provided. The governor is to be a citizen of the territory.

**WAR NEWS IN BRIEF.**

British war office admits that Boers have taken 2,250 prisoners.

Ladysmith complains that they suffer most from flies and spids.

Preparations are being made to send 20,000 more men to South Africa.

The Duke of Portland has sent to Lord Kitchener a magnificent charger.

Roberts promises that the censorship will be raised and freedom of dispatches allowed.

Many Cretans residing in Athens have offered their services to the British war office.

The maintenance of the British army at the front is estimated to cost \$40,000 a month.

Most of the English railways have agreed to keep places open for employees who go to the war.

England is surprised to learn that one-third of her warships are equipped with old-style muzzle-loading guns.

The casualties already reported bring the total British losses during the war to 10,241 killed, wounded and captured.

A London firm recently sent 300,000 packets of stationery as a free gift to South African soldiers.

Some of the Boer files taken by the English are double-barreled muzzle-loaders of a pattern made over thirty years ago.

The war office has decided that in case a soldier is reported missing the payment of allowance to his family shall be continued until more definite information comes.

Three thousand more militia have been ordered to prepare for embarkation. The obsolete guns at the various coast defenses are being replaced with modern naval guns.

The answer was short and sharp: "No, but I have got thine, and I don't a coming."

#### 1900

There is every good reason why

#### St. Jacobs Oil

should cure

#### RHEUMATISM

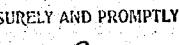
#### NEURALGIA

#### LUMBAGO

#### SCIATICA

for the rest of the century. One part amount removes it—does it not?

SURELY AND PROMPTLY



#### TO MEET STEAMSHIPS.

A New Service by the New York Central Railroad.

George H. Daniels, general passenger agent of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, has added a steamship bureau to the equipment of the passenger service of the road. He has engaged Captains Louis Ingwersen and F. A. G. Schultz to superintend the bureau, and one of their duties will be to meet all incoming transatlantic and the principal coastwise steamships to assist passengers who wish to leave the city via the Vanderbilt system. Capt. Ingwersen will have charge of the American, Cunard, White Star, Atlantic Transport, Wilson, Anchor and Allan-Steel lines, and Capt. Schultz has been assigned to the North German Lloyd, Hamburg-American, French Rotterdam, Red Star and Thuringia lines.

They will meet all incoming steamships, and will be prepared to furnish railway tickets, parlor and sleeping car accommodations and to assist passengers with their baggage and check it to points on the line of the railroad, after it has been passed by the customs inspectors. They will also furnish passengers with cars operated by the railroad company, and furnish time tables and general information to passengers.

The two men have also been directed to assist passengers who come to the city with a view of going abroad, and such passengers will be met at the Grand Central station on incoming trains and conducted to the steamship. Their baggage will be attended to, and steamship tickets can be procured in advance by communicating with Mr. Daniels.—From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

#### Rich To-Day, Poor Yesterday.

Choice building lots given away free of cost for the land to advertise new American plantations for sale on the coast of Cuba. Plantations for sale on one's own terms, \$200 to \$300 cleared yearly per acre. Send for free beautifully illustrated book all about Cuba, City and Suburban Investment Co., 233 Broadway, New York.

#### Rape, Spitz, Bromus.

Most remarkable trio. Will make a farmer rich despite himself if he plants Spitz, Bromus, and Rapé. Spitz's culture, etc. Send for free catalogues.

Send for free catalogues.

Well-known for its value. For all diseases of the skin, especially for skin diseases, it is a great remedy.

Well-known for its value. For all diseases of the skin, especially for skin diseases, it is a great remedy.

Well-known for its value. For all diseases of the skin, especially for skin diseases, it is a great remedy.

Well-known for

## TO-DAY'S POSSIBILITIES.

I may not, when the sun goes down,  
Have added to my store  
Of worldly goods or gained renown  
Through gallantry or force.

I may not, while I strive to-day,  
Move onward to the goal—  
The gleaming goal so far away—  
On which I've set my soul.

But I can show a kindness to  
Some one who stands without,  
And I can praise some toiler who  
Is toiling on in doubt.

And when the sun goes down I still  
May be a better man—  
No matter what the fates may will—  
That's when the day began.

Chicago Times-Herald.

## Finding the Diamonds.

It was her system that made Mrs. Robinson what she was. If a lie got loose anywhere near she was up and after it with anything she could lay her hands on.

She showed you that lying didn't pay when she was concerned. A lie turned into a serpent as soon as it got out of your mouth, and you were glad to get behind another.

Not to say that her system hadn't its drawbacks. Every system has. And the naked truth is sometimes as awful a thing—ten times more awful than any you can think of at the time.

When Susan Jones came, however, Mrs. Robinson had her work cut out. The girl lied like an eel—there was no catching hold of her.

At first she just clutched out lies as light-hearted as a bird. "Pleas'm, it were the cat," or anything that came uppermost. But the cat had way of proving an alibi that astonished Susan.

So Susan got as cautious as charity, and it would have ruined her heart good to see the two at it. For Mrs. Robinson had no sooner got the ferret of truth into one hole than Susan was out and in at another.

Anyone else would have got sick and disgusted, but Mrs. Robinson didn't.

"For," said she, "the girl has her good points, and I'll make a woman of her."

And she succeeded, for Susan got worn out by the sheer uselessness of the thing, and at last shut down in disgust. After that the girl did not depart from the truth for six months, and then she let off the awfulest lie Mrs. Robinson had ever heard in her born days. At least Mrs. Robinson thought it was.

It happened like this. One morning when Susan was in the coal cellar she found a lady's ring that dazzled your eyes and took your breath away.

"It's one of them 5-cent things as you can buy in any tinker's shop," she said to herself. "Just a lot o' rubbushy glass. I don't believe it's worth both-ering about."

She took it to her mistress, however.

Mrs. Robinson gave a cry when she saw the ring and started up with her mouth open. "It looks like one of the rings mentioned in my grandmother's inventory," she said. "I shouldn't wonder if it belongs to the lost set of diamonds."

Mrs. Robinson was a widow and lived with her brother John. Few men could

And Susan got miffed accordingly. "I knew you wouldn't believe me," said the girl, gulping down a sob.

"Then why did you tell me such a thing?"

"Because it's true."

"Don't say any more. I don't want to hear it. I don't suppose you will expect any wages."

Susan turned ghastly pale. "I must have them," she gasped. "My mother needs the money to pay her rent. If she doesn't get it they will turn her out into the street, and she's not strong."

"She doesn't intend to try to sell the ring—at least not yet," thought Mrs. Robinson. "If I give her her wages she won't need to do it, and she'll send it back."

As the old lady lay awake in the middle of the night, the door was cautiously pushed open and Susan came in silently.

"Mrs. Robinson, are you awake?"

The question came in a terrified whisper. Susan's eyes were staring out of her head, and her teeth were chattering.

"What is the matter, Susan?"

"Master has gone up to the garret with a candle. I think there is something wrong."

Mrs. Robinson came hastily over her bed and followed Susan noiselessly along the passage. A glimmer of light shone through the banisters above. Mrs. Robinson saw that her brother was coming downstairs, staring straight ahead with his eyes dilated.

He approached as steadily as wax figures, and almost brushed against them. The light of the candle fell full on their white, upturned faces, as he passed, but he took no notice of them.

Down the next flight of stairs he went, his sister and Susan following, for they wanted to see what he was going to do. They lost sight of him at the foot of the stairs, but soon heard the door of the coal cellar cracking on its hinges. Stealing toward it they peered through. It was inside working a stone in the wall, which in a few moments he dislodged and set down on the floor.

He next took an iron box out of the hole he had made, applied a key to it, raised the lid, and took some small article out.

Then he replaced everything as it had been before, and, carefully obliterating all traces of his operations, left the cellar.

As he passed his sister and Susan they saw that he carried the lost ring between the forefinger and thumb of his left hand.

Then he made his way toward his sister's room, into which he disappeared for a few seconds. Coming out again he mounted the stairs in the direction of the garret.

"It's no use following him," said Mrs. Robinson. "I know the key he used and can get it in the morning."

Mr. John was coming down the garret stairs again, and they both held their breath in anxiety.

He came all right till he got about half-way down, and then whether one of his heels interviewed a tack or something, no one will ever know, but all at once his legs shot out in front of him and he went sailing down the stairs, missing one step more at every bump.

With the supernatural dexterity which characterizes the somnambulist, he managed to keep the candle in the direction of the fire, the fire which is on a spur of the main railroad, they made a further advance of forty-two miles to Ladysmith. Thence, still following the railroad, they moved south sixteen miles and succeeded in destroying the railroad bridge at Colenso over the Tugela River, thus cutting the line of communication with Durban, 173 miles away—Chicago Tribune.

When, soon after Oct. 10, 1899, the hour of the Boer ultimatum, the forces of the Transvaal moved down into Natal from their headquarters at Johannesburg, they advanced 252 miles, for they met with the British at Glencoe. Then, after the fighting at Dunn's, which is on a spur of the main railroad, they made a further advance of forty-two miles to Ladysmith. Thence, still following the railroad, they moved south sixteen miles and succeeded in destroying the railroad bridge at Colenso over the Tugela River, thus cutting the line of communication with Durban, 173 miles away—Chicago Tribune.

During the last two years 41,375 men have been killed in battle.

To Cure a Cold *One Day*

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box.

When you speak in your praise and add nothing to your reputation.—Terence.

When you're a good man, you're a good man.

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#### DREAMS OF TWILIGHT.

By John Curtis Underwood.  
When the windows flame at sunset  
And the streets are shined with  
blood  
And the dying day is sinking  
In the night's advancing flood,  
Smoky volumes lightly trailing,  
Tell the houses stink and high  
Tinged with purple that the moment  
Deepens in the Western sky.

"When the shadows round us gather  
And the darkness settles fast  
And each shroud of life conclusive  
Seems but prelude to the last,  
Dreams shall soften wasted faces,  
Frangt with prease darkly to-night  
Dreams that like the smoke shall van-  
ish  
At the coming of the night!"

—Ainslee's Magazine.

#### THE PARSON'S BABY.

The Only One In Town.

By Jay Benson Hamilton, D. D.

A prominent manufacturer in a bustling little Western city took me to lunch with him during the session of the Methodist Conference which I was visiting. He was proud of the enterprise and beauty of the city and had much to say of its early history. I imagined from the zest of his recitals that he had been a principal character in many of the stirring scenes he portrayed. He never tired talking of the Methodist minister who founded the first church. The bravery and eloquence of this first parson were the subjects of undying eulogy. The beauty, sweetness and courage of the parson's young wife were topics concerning which the old gentleman spoke with deep and affectionate feeling. He was in the midst of a loving panegyric of the little woman when I interrupted him a little hapteringly.

"You speak as if you had loved the parson, but had worshipped the parson's wife."

"I have the best reason in the world for worshiping her," he replied earnestly. "I ope everything I have in this world and everything I hope to have in the next world to her. I was a wicked wretch who had only escaped by a streak of good luck. I was on the road to eternal ruin and was dragging down with me scores of others, when her little white hand stopped me and turned me about face." He was completely overwhelmed with emotion for a moment. After a short silence he fervently but softly said: "God bless her little heart."

"Tell me something about the parson's wife." I said.

After a few moments' thought he began to smile and then laughed softly himself.

"How would you like to hear the story of the parson's baby, when it was the only one in town?"

As my silence gave consent, he proceeded:

"The parson's baby was the first baby born in our town. It received a welcome equal to the Fourth of July. Every bell was rung, and every shop and store was decorated in honor of the arrival of the new citizen. It seems childish now, but it seemed very proper and fitting then. The whole town was illuminated, and a torchlight procession marched through all of the principal streets. The Fourth of July was nowhere. As soon as the parson's wife was able to sit up, she was placed in the front room, and sat there for hours, singing to her baby. She was a young little woman. She knew the boys were wild to see the baby and she sat by the window, where all who walked by could look in. One of the fellows who had been hanging around for several days hoping to get the first peep at the baby was rewarded that morning by seeing the little woman carried close to the window and seated in a chair."

"I was the fellow. Like a great fool, I stopped and looked in. She just smiled and shook her finger at me, and then held up the baby for me to see. I bowed and threw the baby a kiss and was off like a shot. I told hundred fellows what I had seen. Would you believe it? Hundreds had an errand that day that took them by the parsonage. I'll be blessed if it didn't set the town almost crazy. If you have ever seen a pack of school children run to see an elephant you can imagine how the boys hustled to see that baby. The happy little mother knew how hungry we rough men were for the sight of a baby's sweet face. She did not resent our curiosity, but took pains to let every one have a good peep at the chubby little creature."

"You would have laughed to have seen the presents that poured in for that youngster. The boys got to speaking of it as 'our baby.' All began to wonder when it would make its first appearance in public. We clubbed together and sent off for a baby carriage. I was appointed as the one to present it. About twenty fellows went along with me. As we wheeled the empty carriage through the streets we had cheers from every corner. I went into the parsonage. The other stood on the sidewalk and looked in the window.

The parson's wife accepted the carriage with smiles and tears and made kiss the baby as my reward. She promised that I should wheel it out for its first ride in the new carriage."

"It was several days before I received word that the baby needed a ride in the open air. I put on my best clothes and told everybody I met that they would be on the lookout they could see 'our baby.' Before the little woman gave me her baby she asked me if I was safe company for her little one. I knew she was not joking. I felt hot all over. I knew I was not fit company for anything good or pure, and I started for the door as I said:

"Madame, I am not worthy to be trusted with your baby. I am a wicked man and ought to be ashamed to even look you in the face."

"Her blue eyes were swimming in tears and her lips trembled as she said:

"Jack, you were once a pure boy yourself. You are good, sweet mother loved you as I love my child. It would have broken her heart to have known that you would grow up and become a

wicked man. I would rather bury my baby than have him become a man like you. I am going to pray for you, as you are giving my baby a ride. I wish you would pray for yourself. If you will ask God He will make you as clean and pure as we were when your mother held you in her arms. Go now, and take good care of my darling."

"Altha I was so awkward in starting that the parson's wife laughed like a schoolgirl at my clumsiness. I managed to get going without upsetting the carriage. I found every man in town on the lookout. I went up one street and down another. I found crowds everywhere. Everybody was happy. Some shouted and cheered and some bitterly cried. The roughest toughs in town seemed to be the heartiest in their cheers, and some of them cried the hardest. One bloated old bummer, who had never drawn a sober breath, got right down on his knees and took the hem of the carriage robe in his trembling hands and kissed it and wept like a whipped schoolboy. He sobbed out:

"I had a baby like that once. It died and its mother died; I broke her heart. I wish I had died before I had even come to this."

"I had listened to many sermons by the parson and had laughed at the life talks of the parson's wife, but I could not get away from the silent preaching of that baby. As I pushed the carriage along I saw my own sweet mother as she held me in her arms and rocked me and sang lullabies to me. I saw her face as plainly as if it had been but yesterday that I had rested my head upon her breast. I heard her voice as she sang to me. The words all came back to me, and the tune, and I found myself humming:

"Hush, my dear, He still and stammering.  
Holy angels guard thy bed."

"I was so blinded with tears that I had to stop and wipe my eyes and to conceal my weakness I pretended to tick the clothes about the little one. The baby looked into my face and cooed and gurgled and caught my finger in its chubby little fist. The touch of the little hand and the trustful look from the baby eyes did more for me than all the preaching and praying as I wheeled the carriage. I became a little one myself, and I sang to the baby as I had done when I was a child."

"Madame, your prayers have been answered. Your baby has done for me what neither you nor the parson have been able to do. I am going to begin a new life."

"We had some kind of a celebration in the Methodist church, and the parson's wife and baby made their first public appearance. As the little woman walked in the men cheered and clapped their hands. She smiled and blushed, but did not seem to be offended. During the exercises the brass band played a selection. They had hardly begun when the baby, frightened at the blare of the horns and the crash of the drums, broke out into a shrill cry of terror. It could not be quieted. The horns blew louder and the drums pounded harder and the baby tried to cry louder and louder.

"Stop the racket of this band and give 'our baby' a chance."

"The band stopped instantly, but the baby kept right on. It cried for a minute at the very top of its voice. When it ceased, round after round of applause filled the house and scores of voices shouted: 'Encore! Encore!' The man who had stopped the band stood up on a seat and cried:

"Three cheers for the parson's wife, and a tiger for 'our baby'!"

"That last pandemonium loose for several minutes. The baby had got over its scare and seemed to like the roar of the crowd. It cooed and cooed and tried to clap its little chubby hands. The cheering only ceased when the crowd was exhausted. The leader in the interruption of the programme now shouted:

"You can go on with this show now, unless 'our baby' wants another chance!" — *New York Independent.*

#### HIS IDEAL WOMAN.

Not So Much of an Angel as a Sympathetic, All-Forgiving Human.

"Man has a number of fixed, old-fashioned notions about the ideal woman which are quite apart from questions of complexion and dress," writes Carrie E. Garrett in the *Woman's Home Companion*.

"The sober truth is that while men may show slight diversion with the more showy, flippant type of girl, and are often caught by mere glitter, they have an ideal far, far above this cheap type which is imperishable. A man does not picture a completely limp and characterless creature as his son's ideal; however 'sweet.' Yet the woman as she appears in his dreams is not too clever. It is a pleasure to him to be a little superior to his mate—to be 'looked up to'—and as the true woman deserves to 'look up,' it is clear that Nature's arrangements in these matters are not without design. The most charming woman of all is she who has the consummate wit to seem to 'look up' when really she stands on a level with the man who loves her, or perhaps a little above him."

"One thing imperatively demanded in the make-up of the ideal woman is sympathy—that all-divining, all-forgiving quality which makes the whole world akin. Sympathy is one of the prime factors of charm. Is he humor?

"The recent tragedy in Kentucky," said Mr. J. R. Thompson, of West Virginia, at the Elks, "reminds me of some of the bloody feuds that have been a blot on the fair name of our State. The Hatfield-McCoy vendetta gave West Virginia unpleasant notoriety, but I do not think history will repeat itself along this line in our part of the Union. This recalls a story that a friend of mine is fond of telling. It seems that he met one of the Hatfields few years ago, and being well acquainted with him there was a free interchange of conversation. In the course of the talk, Hatfield spoke complainingly of an uncle of his whom he charged with ingratitude. He alluded to the obligation his relative was under, which was no less than the killing of six men by the nephew merely to gratify his kinsman. For this he had no thanks, and he added that hereafter his uncle could do his own killing." — *Washington Post.*

#### FATHER OF SIXTY-SIX.

Married 5 Times on His Journey to Mormonland and 7 Times Afterward.

In the valley of the Snake river, near where that stream forms the boundary line between Wyoming and Idaho, lives the father of the largest family on the American continent, and probably in the world. The owner of this unique distinction is Heber Z. Ricks, one of the faithful followers of Brigham Young. Reliable persons who have known Ricks for many years say he has twelve wives and sixty-six children. Many of his sons and daughters have long since taken unto themselves helpmates for life, and to these have been born 218 children, thereby bringing the number of souls in the Ricks family, exclusive of the venerable father himself, up to 296.

The members of the Ricks family are scattered over a stretch of country fourteen miles long by two miles wide. Heber Ricks has an even dozen ranches, which, with those of the sons and daughters, make quite a good-sized settlement. In the centre of this settlement a town called Ricksville has been established. Here are located a general store and church, the latter being the largest as well as the most substantial building in the Ricks empire. During week days the church is transformed into a school room, and a regularly employed teacher (usually one of the Ricks daughters) labors with the descendants of Heber Z. On Sundays, and not infrequently of an evening, services, which are, of course, strictly Mormon, are held. These religious meetings are usually presided over by the elder Ricks, and are very interesting, being conducted in that manner which the parson's wife, but I could not get away from the silent preaching of that baby. As I pushed the carriage along I saw my own sweet mother as she held me in her arms and rocked me and sang lullabies to me. I saw her face as plainly as if it had been but yesterday that I had rested my head upon her breast. I heard her voice as she sang to me. The words all came back to me, and the tune, and I found myself humming:

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"You can go on with this show now, unless 'our baby' wants another chance!" — *New York Independent.*

#### One Sort of Egg.

The last wonderful tale being told among the Burmese in Bangkok is concerning a monster egg, said to be lying near Shwebo, says the *Burma Times*. There are several versions of this strange phenomenon in circulation in Bangkok, but only a few main features are common to them all. A few months ago near Shwebo the villagers heard a strange uttering in Burmese the words, "I am going to lay," which were repeated frequently several times a day for many days. Eventually the egg was laid, and its size is said to exceed that of ten large paddy baskets.

Nobody will go near this egg, from which now come the words, "I am going to hatch," also repeated many times a day, and the people are now looking forward to some extremely wonderful appearance.

#### OUR YOUNG FOLKS.

##### BELINDA.

Belinda was the smallest cat. That ever you did see! One day Belinda met a rat. Quite twice as big as she. Now, what are you to do? When a rat's as big as you?

Belinda said: "I'm not afraid of any rat alive. I'd swallow any rat that's made, or two, or four, or five."

Now, how could she do that? Such a very little cat?

The rat replied: "I never knew a cat as brave as I."

But as for such a cat as you, I'll make you into pie."

Did you ever see a rat? Dine off a pussy-cat?

Belinda said: "Superior cats think fighting only fun, Just call a lot of other rats! I'll eat them, every one."

Now, don't you think that that was a most courageous cat?

Then other rats joined in the fight, Big, little, short, and tall, Gray, brown, and brindled, black and white—

Belinda ate them all!

Do you wonder how I know?

Belinda told me so!

—Eric Parker.

##### YOUR BIRTH MONTH PREDICTION.

According to an old astrological prediction, if a girl is born in January, she will be a prudent house-wife, melancholy but good tempered.

In February, an affectionate wife and tender mother.

In March a frivolous chatterbox, somewhat given to quarreling.

In April, inconsistent, not intelligent, but good looking.

In May, handsome and likely to be happy.

In June, impetuous, frivolous and will marry early.

In July, passably handsome, but sulky.

In August, amiable and practical, likely to marry rich.

In September, discreet, affable and liked.

In October, pretty and coquettish and unhappy.

In November, liberal, kind, of a mild disposition.

In December, well made, fond of novelty and extravagant.

##### DOLLS.

The doll is a very dear treasure to our little American girl. She plays with it as if it were a real baby.

In Japan every girl has a set of dolls. Perhaps her mother used some of them years ago, but that does not matter, for they are all pretty. Some look like the Mikado, or ruler of Japan. Others resemble his wife, and there are still others like the ladies of high rank.

Each set of dolls has a full outfit for housekeeping, such as tiny wooden pillows, soft mats and tea sets.

You should be there on the day which is set apart for the "feast of the dolls." On this happy day the whole world is alive with dolls.

Then there is a "ring day" for boys. Here are armies of dolls dressed like soldiers. Every boy plays with a set of these dolls on this day. They have flags, guns, swords, cannon and pretty uniforms.

The fathers and mothers of Japan do a great deal to make the children happy.

The little Indian girl is very fond of dolls. Although she has much to do at home, she finds some time to play. What kind of dresses do you think she makes for her dolls? I suppose she likes a playhouse like her own home best, don't you?

OLD TOWER AND THE CHICKS.

One evening when Tower, the Newfoundland dog, went to bed in his nicely straw carpeted kennel, he saw something round and white and smooth lying in one corner, but being a good dog he did not interfere with it, but lay down and went to sleep.

The next night there was another, and then another and another, until thirteen lay in the corner tog-ther.

On the fourteenth night old Tower found something else in his kennel—a little bantam hen covering the round white eggs with her body and wings.

Now Tower and the bantams were the best of friends, for they often ate out of the same dish, and I dare say

Tower felt not a little complimented as he lay with his nose just a little nearer the door of his kennel that he might the better guard his little friend who it seemed had sought his protection.

And so every night for three weeks